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A Brave Candidate.

Honor to HENRY G. DAVIS, who, while the primate on the ticket is declaring that he finds admirable the St. Louis declaration that protection is robbery, has the courage to stand up before the Democracy and renew without the change of a single word the pledge of devotion to protection which the venerable man recorded in his celebrated speech in the Senate in the year 1883!

The interval of years elapsed since that speech was delivered is sufficient to make a voter of a new-born babe. Mr. Davis has grown older by more than one-fifth of a century, but his opinions on protection have changed not one iota; and he is not afraid to say so now, in the face of the St. Louis platform, of Judge PARKER's address of acceptance and even of the Democratic Campaign Textbook itself.

We regard the incident as one of the bright spots in a campaign of not too luminous quality.

The Slocum Disaster Report.

Unfortunately for the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors, its report certifying to its own good character comes too late. The special inspection of steamboats held last summer after the Slocum disaster revealed the fact that improperly equipped steamboats had been allowed to navigate the waters about New York city after having been "examined" and passed by the local board. The testimony of an Asbury Park life saver that a cork life belt may retain its virtues after twenty years of use does not dispose of the piles of worthless life belts that were accepted by the local board only to be thrown out upon reinspection.

The unpreparedness of the Gen. Slocum's crew to fight and extinguish a fire needed no demonstration at the hands of James A. DUMONT and THOMAS H. BARRETT. It was known at noon on June 15, 1904.

But it may be well for the steamboat inspectors to certify that they are all right. If they did not, who would?

Should Officeholders Vote?

No reader of the "American Commonwealth" will deny that the author of that work, the Right Hea. JAMES BRYCE, M. P., is eminantly qualified to discuss the political institutions of the United States. It does not follow that many of us are likely to approve of a proposal made by him on Thursday in St. Louis, the proposal, namely, that for the purpose of making the administration of public affairs less corrupt officeholders should be disfranchised.

The precise words with which Mr. BRYCE is credited are: "No public officer, or member of an Administration, or of a public service, should be permitted the right of suffrage, but every such person should be excluded absolutely and entirely from participation in the ballot." In the course of the same address he said: "Forbid the public servant to canvass, or to speak, or to write, on any political subject. Teach him to regard himself as a servant of the nation. and not of a particular political party."

It is not perfectly clear whether Mr. BRYCE would disfranchise only Federal officeholders or would withhold the suffrage also from the occupants of all offices, whether remunerated or honorary, in States, counties, municipalities and towns. If the widest possible significance be given to his words. it is obvious that he would exclude from participation in the ballot a considerable fraction of our adult male population. We are, nevertheless, inno less sweeping disfranchisement, for District Attorney FOLK was aimed at | thority were alike imperilled. State and municipal officials.

It is plain that the proposal is an academic one, for the adoption of it in even one State, and in the most restricted form, would require an amendment of ance of the disfranchised class.

fact, the thing advocated by Mr. BRYCE | civil law. could not be done. The question remains whether it ought to be done. Beness and importance of the political printhat Mr. GLADSTONE whenever he was in office should have been barred from the ballot box? Should Mr. BRYCE himself have been disfranchised and forbidden to speak or to write on any political subject when he held a high post in the last Liberal Government? The question

seems to answer itself. It is sometimes difficult, no doubt, to draw the line between what Mr. CLEVE-

part of public servants and a legitimate exhibition of that deep interest in public questions which an unemasculated intellect must feel. The difficulty of discrimination does not justify, however, an indiscriminate disfranchisement. Such a remedy would prove worse than the disease, even if we could take for granted that the loss of the suffrage would render an officeholder immune against the temptations offered by bribe givers.

The Redemption of Colorado.

A compilation of the crimes growing out of the industrial disorders in Colorado since the outbreak at Cripple Creek in 1894 presents a record of misdeeds astounding in its length and appalling in its details. Cowardly murders, brutal assaults, arson and the destruction of life and property by the use of dynamite appear again and again in the records. Arrests for these crimes have seldom been made, and only in rare instances have conviction and punishment followed.

The miners' war at Cripple Creek in 1894 was followed by the Leadville troubles of 1896. In March, 1899, striking miners raided the State armory at Lake City and robbed it of its arms and ammunition. The Telluride strike came in 1901, and the local miners' union ordered and received from Denver 250 rifles and 50,000 rounds of ammunition. These figured prominently among the arguments of the unions. The disorder whose echoes have not yet died away began on Aug. 10, 1903. For ten years Colorado has been an ever seething volcano, with occasional violent eruptions. In itself, a strike is not an insurrec-

tion. Yet, in many cases, strikes have developed conditions which converted them into active sedition, and even into a state of insurrection. Such was held to be the case in Colorado last year. That this was not a mere partisan and interested opinion is clearly shown by the official report submitted by Major-Gen. JOHN C. BATES, U. S. A., a man whose absolute honesty and soundness of judgment are alike beyond question. Gen. BATES said in his report: "I find that the disturbances at Cripple Creek and Telluride amounted to insurrection against the State of Colorado, in that mining, milling and other business was suspended there by reason of intimidation, threats of violence, and that the civil officers were not able to or did not maintain order." This may be accepted as competent testimony and an unbiassed statement of facts.

Such was the situation faced by Governor JAMES H. PEABODY during the year 1903. With the rights and the wrongs of miners or mine owners he was not directly concerned. The punishment of those who had offended was not among his immediate functions. That belonged to the courts, to the judiciary and not to the Executive. But, in the event that local authority and local courts do not or cannot maintain law and order, or do not afford a due protection to life and property, the intervention of the State Executive becomes not only necessary but obligatory. It is fortunate for the State of Colorado that she had in Governor PEABODY a man who dared to do his duty.

Writers on this special incident have concerned themselves largely with details, or have essayed to show the moral issues of the primary contention. The PEABODY as "Colorado's NERO," and charges him with "usurpation and tyranny." Its issue of June, 1904, says that "the State of Colorado is a despotism with a self-seeking, mischievous, dangerous autocrat at its head." In view of the sequel to the acts of "Bloody-bridles" WAITE, in 1894, Colorado is to be congratulated on the fact that in 1903 she had a Governor who did not believe that a rattlesnake could be rendered innocuous by tickling its chin. An insurrection belongs to the rattlesnake family, and the only successful treatment is

prompt suppression and extermination. This is emphasized rather than modified by the fact that both parties to the controversy had placed themselves in the wrong. The same is to be said of the local courts, the Legislature of the State and the public at large. All this only aggravated the situation, which was daily becoming more serious. The local courts had shown utter inadequacy and inefficiency. The Sheriff of the county was a prominent member of the miners' union. The county and town offices of the entire district were almost entirely held or controlled by the unions. Law was disregarded or overridden. There clined to think that he contemplates a existed a state of insurrection bordering on anarchy. Productive industry was he was speaking in St. Louis, where, as suspended, and life and property were he knows, the crusade prosecuted by alike unsafe. State honor and State au-

The laws of the State make due provision for such a situation. All that was needed was their enforcement by a man who dared to enforce them, and JAMES H. PEABODY was a man of that kind. He that State's Constitution. Moreover, a usurped no judicial function; essayed State Constitution which should forbid no determination of the rights or wrongs either Federal or State or municipal or of either party. He faced the fact of town officials to vote in that State would a lawlessness which local authority could violate the Fourteenth Amendment of not or did not control, and, supported by the Federal Constitution, and would a specific provision in the State Constirender the State liable to a reduction in tution, called to his aid the military the number of its Representatives in forces of the State, of which the Con-Congress and of its Presidential electors | stitution made him commander-in-chief, proportionate to the numerical import- and utilized them in the capacity of a State police for the suppression of dis-It would be found that, as a matter of corder and for the reestablishment of

That drastic and even high handed methods were at times employed by cause he has accepted a public office, a the military authorities is generally man does not lose his belief in the sound- admitted. Individual rights may at times have been trampled on. There ciples embodied in the programme of a may even have been abuses in the particular party; and is it not his duty name of military law. But Gen. as a patriot to promote the triumph of BELL and his troops had not been those principles? Does Mr. BRYCE think ordered to preside over a pink tea, and in times of insurrection social and even legal niceties are apt to get a little bruised. In a street riot the policeman's club shows less discrimination between the innocent and the guilty than was shown by the military at Cripple Creek. The military dragnet may have gathered up a few who were entirely innocent, though that is extremely doubtful. But in times of disorder and its necessary

for all honest, peaceful and law abiding citizens is in the quiet of their homes.

The merits of the controversy between the strikers and their employers are not under consideration here. The strike is only an important incident in an industrial struggle now going on in this country. But when a strike assumes the proportions of an insurrection which constitutes a menace to the State, and when local courts fail to punish, as utterly as the local authorities and courts failed at Cripple Creek, one course and one only is open to the State Executive. That is a fearless and unhesitating enforcement of the law. For the course followed, the lesson taught and the example set, the State which elected him and the country at large owe a debt of gratitude to JAMES HAMILTON PEABODY.

If any wrongs have been done to individuals, they can be righted. Such experiences are no novelty and are a minor consideration. The important fact is that there has been presented to us a State Executive who, unlike ALTGELD and WAITE and STONE, dares to stand perpendicular for the supremacy and the enforcement of the laws of his State; for the protection of property, for the right of labor to work where it will without molestation; and for the suppression of disorder arising from the interference of unionism with non-union workmen. Governor PEABODY declined to become a partner of reckless labor agitators. He refused to place policy above principle, and he unhesitatingly risked his political future by his courageous throtling of a situation which constituted a canger to the welfare of the State.

The lesson which he has taught is of inestimable value. Let the State and the nation honor the fearless Governor of Colorado!

An Awful Warning.

In one of his rare incursions into print Col. HENRY WATTERSON, the great Louisville publicist, appeals to the North to elect Judge PARKER. It is right that the North should consider with due attention advice coming from those lips so seldom opened and that too indolent pen. In his judicious, almost judicial, manner, Col. WATTERSON sketches Mr. ROOSEVELT'S character:

"A sinister, cynical egotist like CONKLING, if not wicked at heart yet so vengeful and intolerantso corroded by ambition and pride-as to be equal to any act deemed essential to the gratification of his prevailing desire." In language the more effective for its

characteristic moderation, Col. WATTERson proceeds to "read the man as he is": " Never a gleam of magnanimity, never a thought of self-effacement: never a gentle word for tottering age, never a helping hand to the lowly and the poor; everywhere the eager seeker for power, everywhere the aggressive egotist, everywhere the War-lord, implacable."

Such is ROOSEVELT. What will be the result should he be elected? 'The venerated Seer and Sage tells us in calm but awful words:

" It he is elected President the act will be a certain, though in many cases the unconscious, signal for a war of races, ruinous alike to the North and the South. Why should the good people of the North put this scourge upon us? What have we done to deserve it? Why should they invoke it for themselves? Have not all of us had trouble enough? Is not the race question, unvexed by a nan like THEODORE ROOSEVELT-whether he be sealot or demagogue-not difficult enough even when left to normal conditions? Do the conservative people of the North want to give this belligerent carte blanche to open PANDORA'S box in the th and let forth all the furies of racial t -ignorance, barbarism and brutality-merely to glut his unnatural hatred of the white men and women of the South and to feed his insatiable am

The North has fair notice. It must elect PARKER or cause a war of races so that ROOSEVELT may glut his unnatural hatred of the white men and women of the South. We trust that the Democratic speakers in the North will dwell upon Col. WATTERSON'S warning. Indeed, it would be the part of wisdom to exhibit the Sage in the North. As yet the master minds in the Hoffman House show small disposition to avail themselves of the inspiring battle cry: "PAR-KER or a race war!" Perhaps they feel, with the Colonel, "have not all of us had trouble enough?"

The "Tribune" and Chairman Odell. We reprint from the New York Tribune of 1896 an attack on the political integrity and personal character of BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., at that time the chairman of the Republican State executive committee. The Tribune then plainly indicated its belief that ODELL and his organization were guilty not only of party treachery, but also of systematic plackmail, the victims being business concerns here in New York and the instruments of blackmail being threats of adverse legislation unless said concerns came down with the cash.

If the Tribune believes its words were true, how is ODELL now a fit man for chairman of the Republican State organization; and how is the machine of which he is now the supreme boss and monocrat fit to be intrusted with the control of State affairs and the supervision of the expenditure of from one to three hundred million dollars of the taxpayers' money on the barge canal?

If the Tribune does not believe that it was telling the truth eight years ago about ODELL and his methods and character, what weight is the public to attach now to its defence and eulogy of him?

The Wrath of Josephus.

The Hon. JOSEPHUS DANIELS of Raleigh, who recently rallied the Democratic editors to eat for the Constitution at \$9 a plate, is aghast at the insolence of corporations and plutocrats and the Federal Courts. His News and Observer grits its teeth because the Southern Railway Company gave notice last Wednesday that "it couldn't get justice in the State courts" in a certain suit and "would therefore take its case to the Federal Courts." "It feels," says the champion of PARKER and the Constitution, "that having had big influence in naming certain Federal Judges, it will stand a better chance to annul the laws of North Carolina in that Court."

After this affectionate tribute to the purity of the Federal Courts, the News and Observer records the wickedness of Mr. George W. VANDERBILT. "On the LAND called "pernicious activity" on the suppression by force, the proper place ground of existing prejudice and local of refinement.

influence, which will prevent him from obtaining justice" in the State Court, he has got four orders removing as many cases from the Superior to the United States Circuit Court.

Angered by these nefarious proceedings, the Tar Heel Constitutionalist asks

darkly: " Is there no remedy? Is this State a province? We suggest respectfully to the eminent champion of the Constitution that there are remedies, although the application of them may seem a little distant at present. The Federal Courts may be abolished. Non-Democratic corporations and plutocrats may be abolished or outlawed. Simpler step than this, Federal Judges may be elected by popuar vote in their respective circuits.

Is the School Problem Solved?

Superintendent C. B. J. SNYDER of the Department of Education's building bureau has confided to the New York Times these statistics of the public schools of New York city:

Number of stitings in schools..... lumber of pupils enrolled 548.282 Average dally attendance. 494,690

Of the 494,690 pupils who attend school daily, 81,318 are in part time classes, for the reason, apparently, that the school buildings in the immediate neighborhoods of their homes are not large enough to meet the demands upon them. That is, the number of pupils in part time classes is 3,000 less than the number of vacant seats in the schools each day.

Dealing with these physical conditions, the Board of Education, acting under the Dowling law, should be able to provide a seat for every child for every hour of the school day. The Dowling law authorizes the Department of Education to contract with the railway corporations for the transportation of pupils to and from the school buildings. By the consolidation of the higher classes and the transfer of the older pupils from congested schools to those having room to receive them, the number of the younger pupils compelled to attend schools at a distance from their homes would be reduced to the minimum. If it turned out that some of the youngsters had to be carried a considerable distance, the hardship would not be serious.

Mayor McClellan may yet find it possible to provide a seat for every child n some school.

Our Lone Star contemporary the Henferson Times sends a clarion call to Esopus: PARKER must shuffle off that judicial ermine, oll up his sleeves and present the doctrines of the party he represents in a style that will challenge the hearty applause of the long departed spirit of the great ANDREW JACKSON. The nation wants it-This judicial business is all right when on the bench. far from the sight of men, and when long and tediice are to be read by only one man in 8,000,0 Judge, now is the time for you to get down to bed rock principles with a faw so thoroughly unlocked that the boys at the forks of the creek will want to shake hands with you and call you ALTON. Go after 'em like JACKSON went after that banking

Ask for tabasco and get ice cream! Our Texas friend is not only familiar and un-dignified, but forgetful. The less said about that man Jackson the better. did the Constitution Clubs of 1832 think of that unsafe and egotistical militarist?

The most hopeful, loving and believing of all parties seems to be the People's party. whereof the Hon. THOMAS TIBBLES, its candidate for Vice-President, writes:

" The adherents of the People's party come from kind and believes that Governments are instituted among men, not for the purpose of enabling a few the purpose of advancing the human race, bringing giadness to the hearts of all the people, enabit them through the development of the mind to enjoy the delights of the intellectual world and lay up treasures that all the cycles of time cannot corrode.

The Hon. THOMAS WATSON'S love for mankind doesn't include Judge PARKER and the Parkerians, at present.

The campaign of 1904 in the great football war game will soon begin, and in all the camps hard and constant drills are in order ELI YALE sends out his usual groans, bewailing the recurrence of his chronic rheumatism; but the knowing ones, who have year after year watched him hobble through early conflicts only to throw aside his crutches and become dangerously active at the season's end, receive with a sardonic smile his story of hard luck and the certainty of impending disaster. JOHN HAR-VARD astutely begins with excuses. In case of reverses to the Crimson the cause will not be far to seek: the new coaching system must bear the blame. From Princeton comes no growl as yet, but the Tiger is not asleep and his followers hope to retain their lead. Columbia. Pennsylvania and Cornell are in battle array, and the smaller fry are ready to begin their guerrilla warfare. At present there is only the crack of musketry fire on the skirmish line, but it will not be long before the heavy guns are brought into action.

Eighteen persons sat down, as reported by the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, at a dinner which cost the Hon. CHARLEMAGNE Tower \$100 a cover. This was the menusimplicity itself," as described by the Ledger: Oysters, chicken soup, mutton, lettuce. But, simple as they were, "the materials had been chosen with a discrimination and assembled with patience and pains that can scarcely be sufficiently admired." The Blue Points came from a special bed; the mutton had been especially nurtured for the occasion; the mushrooms were "particularly timed"; the experiments of years were present in the flavor of a melon: the divinest essences of Oriental gardens had been expressed for a sauce; the salad was, in its very simplicity, the conception of a genius.

We observe the absence of scrapple, catfish, pepper pot, waffles, mead and birch beer, the six special Philadelphia delicacies. But, on the other hand, "to facilitate the transportation of those who had been bidden, a special elevator was reserved, and into its sacred white precincts no one was allowed to enter save the guests." new idea-new apparently to Philadelphiaof expressive simplicity in the menu is thus sedately approved by the Ledger:

The day is past when the socially elect put their education of taste into evidence through the novelty and elaboration of the viands they consume. To offer guesia a dinner which flatters them in the length and floriation of its procession of dishes is nowadays acknowledged as vulgar. Entertainers and guests discern that a more impressive proof of the possession of an educated taste can be in the use of simple articles of food, lifted by infinite care that follows them from the soil or the sea to the table, to file perfection of flavor and the acme of costliness."

But the plan of reporting the cost "pe head" of a private dinner is not a marked departure from vulgarity in the direction

QUEER COINCIDENCES.

Telepathy or Chance? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When

I landed in New Orleans one bright morning last January, the thought occurred to me that probably not a soul in the great city had any relationship to me or mine. Desiring to find convenient rooms for a stay, possibly pro-longed, I bought a Picayune, and finding therein advertised what I wished, started to find my way to the house, on St. Charles avenue. The rooms suited, and I engaged them. To this hour I cannot comprehend how I came to ask the lady who rented me the apartment whether she owned the house and if she were a native of New Orleans; but both questions were answered in the affirma. the war and her father and mother had both they had come was Connecticut, and she then mentioned as the family to which her mother belonged-my own name. Within an hour after my arrival in a strange city I had gone as directly as it was possible to go, turning neither to the right nor left out of my way, to the house of my kindred: for our grandparents were brother and sister. telepathy? Was it due to the guiding influence of some disembodied intelligence? was it simply that fortuitous conjunction of

circumstances that we call a coincidence? Going through a large manufacturing establishment in Atlanta, I fell into conversation with the secretary, who, hearing that I came from New York, told me that during childhood and youth he had lived for a time in the community founded by Thomas Harris in the western part of this State mething suddenly impelled me to ask his name, and on hearing it I told him at once that some years ago I had met his father (now deceased) in Haifa, in the house of Lawrence Oliphant, for many years a correspond ent of TRE SUN. To this gentleman it seemed a curious coincidence that a chance interview with a passing stranger should make him acquainted with the only man in Georgia, perhaps, who had ever met his father in

Sometimes coincidences are curiously involved. Not very long ago I happened to read the official report of the trial of Prof. Webster of the Harvard medical school for the murder of Dr. Parkman, in November, 1849. Only a few days later, while walking through the cemetery of Mount Auburn, I came unexpectedly upon the grave of Parkman, the historian, and knew that in all probability I was near the grave of the murdered man. But where—I wondered—was the grave of Dr. Webster? To an old man standing near I put the question. It seemed to surprise him. "It seems to me very strange that you should have asked me that question." he replied. "I am a stranger in Boston, and here now for a few days only. But nearly fifty years ago I came to this city on my wedding journey. One Saturday morning we visited this cemetery, and attracted by a funeral, we were told it was that of the man who was said to have been executed the day before. I have not been here since; I cannot remember the locality. Suppose we ask this gentleman—indicating a stranger nearby. The question was asked; and without a moment's hesitation the bystander pointed to the monument we had asked for, within the tose of a pebble from the place where we stood. He remembered all the details of the tragedy; had known Dr. Webster by sight, and as a boy had lived in the adjoining house.

Now, undoubtedly, all this was due to chance. And yet how great is the mathematical improbability that at a certain instant of time three strangers, interested in a tragedy which had happened nearly fifty years before, should have thus met within a few feet of the grave of the victim and scarcely fifty yards from the tomb of the murderer, and should have entered into conversation, with results so singular! Possibly not another man is living to-day who was present at that saddest of funerals; probably not one man in 10,000 of Boston residents to-day could point out the tombs.

Personally, I can see no reason for explaining the historical carriers and conversation, with results so singular! Possibly not one man in 10,000 of Boston residents to-day could point out the tombs. Webster of the Harvard medical school for the murder of Dr. Parkman, in November, 1849

saddest of funerals: probably not one man in 10,000 of Boston residents to-day could point out the tombs.

Personally, I can see no reason for explaining the multitude of curious coincidences which happen in the life of every man, by the hypothesis of spiritism, clairvoyance or telepathy. Let me add one recent instance, to which The Sum has contributed. In a second-hand book store in the city of Washington I chanced upon an interesting volume, printed at Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1787, for one "Robert Hodge of 28, Maiden-lane, New York," and entitled "Dissertations on the Prophecies which have been remarkably fulfilled, and at this time are fulfilling in the World." On the fly leaf is the name "Gulleimus Stone, die 14 Aprills, Annoque 1787." Beneath this signature is written the following note: "W. L. Stone, having taken my copy by mistake and disposed of it, sent me this." No name is signed to this; no indication of ownership except that of the original purchaser. But since reading in The Sun of recent date the letter of your correspondent of the same name, I cannot but think it possible that the curious volume was once the property of his ancestor; and that the memorandum may be in the writing of Dr. Francis Wayland, who died nearly forty vears ago. If the surmise be correct. was once the property of his ancestor; and that the memorandum may be in the writing of Dr. Francis Wayland, who died nearly forty years ago. If the surmise be correct, and if your correspondent cares for the volume, I shall take pleasure in sending it to him, and in adding another little coincidence to personal experience.

ALBERT LEFTINGWELL

AURORA, N. Y., Sept. 21.

A Swiss Pastor's Midnight Call. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: C. J. Rawe, M. D., in his "Psychology Applied to the Solution of Occult Psychic Phenomena notes, among other apparently well au-

thenticated instances of exceeding interest, the experience of Pastor Renaud of Berne: Wasps of Parisian laughter, how dangerous you are! In your arsenal somewhere in the realms of Queen Mab, there are arrows steeped in the poison of sarcasm and sharpened by irony, while you wear an impenetrable our ass—the steel of laughter. Who does not know the laughter of France, the laughter of Paris? The laughter of the Spaniards is piercing and malevolent; that of the Germans is grotesque. The English laugh is dry, and the Italian laugh is false. But the Parisian laugh is like a little golden bedl that rings for the fun of ringing: and, although it makes little noise, it arouses the entire universe. "There lived a certain Daniel Kieffer at Berne who had consumption. I used to visit him two or three times every week. Once I was two or three times every week. Once I was prevented from seeing him for several days, when a voice like his woke me out of sleep and called me to come to him. I stood up, lit the candle, but as it appeared to me rather odd to visit a ohurch member about midnight, I lay down again. One hour later the same thing happened. At 2 o'clock the same voice called again, but urgently and reproachfully. I got up and went to the patient. As I knocked softly at his door, he cried out: 'Please walk in. I am calling you these two hours.' His nurse had left him for twelve hours and he was very hungry and thirsty."

CRANFORD, N. J., Sept. 21. ALOTSIA.

Mind Reading by an Office Boy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having so recently read the letters in THE SUN on the subject of telepathy, I was startled by an incident with which I was connected to-day. I wished to see a Mr. Danby, whose office in a Broadway office building, and I went there for that purpose and stepped into an elevator, and chanced to be the only passenger. I announced the floor I wanted to light at, and the lift was stopped accordingly. As I stepped out, the elevator youth—is years old. I judged—asked me if I wanted "to see Mr. Danby." The question startled me, as no person on earth knew that I was in the building for the purpose of calling on Mr. Danby, and I promptly asked him how he came to ask me that question. He replied, with a smile on his face. "Oh, I kind o' thought you wanted to see Mr. Danby."

There are twenty offices on that floor and probably 100 tenants—an average of five each. Yet that youth named the one out of the hundred that I had come there to see. I think it quite remarkable. How can it be explained?

A. G. New YORK, Sept. 20. ingly. As I stepped out, the elevator youth NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

The Policeman's Pistel.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Upon reading the communication of "S" to-day, concerning the colleeman with a revolver in hand leading a pedier down William street, I was reminded that during a residence of nearly five years in Londo I never saw a policeman either on patrol or makin an arrest with his stick in his hand, much less

They carried sticks, in leather sheaths, or scabbards, but it seemed to be a matter of pride them to arrest the most desperate characters with bare hands. But, on the other hand, a polleeman there repre-

sents law, majesty, force, and woe to the tough who draws a weapon on him or kicks, bites, scratches and destroys his uniform. He gets it good an plenty from the court and is not let off with a light fine or perhaps nothing. NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

The Campaign Orator. Knicker-I hear that Stumper got awfully twisted

Bocker-Yes, he actually pointed with alarm and viewed with pride.

Mr. Swinburne in Harper's Monthly Magazine for October writes a striking commentary on Othelio, which Mr. E. A. Abbey illustrates. The number of short stories is seven, nearly all by well known authors. There are illustrated articles on marshes, on the Union Pacific Railread, on the Nile and or Frontenac, while Prof. Simon Newcomb talks of the universe and the Rev. Henry van Dyke of the scheel of life. Mr. Howard Pyle's color grows more intense, and the many new processes awares. more intense, and the many new processes appear in the other numerous pictures. Mr. Henry Wolf's levely wood engraving is of a portrait by Mr. Irving Wiles.

DIRECT APPEAL FROM A PRESI-DENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Dr. Swallow Puts to a Few Words, Which We Print With Pleasure.

Ir. G. W. Berggren, President Swedish Re-

Mr DEAR SIR: I notice in this morning'

"are considering a great deal of ticket splitting at the coming election." Permit me to sug-

gest that while your people the country over, as I have found them, are sober, honest, in-

dustrious and economical, and possibly need

profit sharing liquor traffic than most other

nationalities, yet they owe it to their adopted

country and to the nationalities which from

as touching the drink traffic, to cast their

ballots looking toward a government which in the language of Gladstone will "make it

easy for its citizens to do right and hard for

By the use of more than \$1,400,000,000 worth

of liquid poison last year, which as a beverage

never helped one human being, but on the

other hand has hurt millions of people, less

than one-fourth of our eighty millions of

people saddle upon the other three-fourth

an enormous taxation, in caring for the court

trials, constabulary and police forces, full

prisons, almshouses and insane hospitals,

the product of the government protected

Inasmuch as our Republican and Demo

cratic friends are practically a unit this year

on tarif, money, the Filipinos and every-thing else except the division of the loaves

and fishes, would it not be well for your peo

cause, even if they forget our candidates?

SILAS C. SWALLOW,
Prohibition candidate for the Presidency.

SOME MORE "THEN AND NOW.

The "Tribune" and Odell.

THEN.

From the New York Tribune of June 22, 1896.

Mr. Hackett and Mr. Odell should carefully go

over their accumulation of circulars and campaign

documents, for there is no knowing how many

other papers useful to the Democrats might be

found-such, for instance, as their personal attack

last year upon some of the most eminent of the

advocates of McKinley in this city. These docu-

ments would be exceedingly useful to the Dem

crats, and a good price could probably be obtained

for them. It is understood that Mr. Platt's State

committee is short of moncy, owing to the way

subscriptions have fallen off since that attack on

emineut Republicans here, who had for years been

the most liberal contributors to the campaign

funds. Insamuch as a session of the Legislatur

is some distance off, and it will be difficult to

blackmail corporations just now by threats

of hostile legislation, the sale of these anti-Mo

Kinley documents seems to offer the best oppor

NOW.

From the Tribune of yesterday

He (Odell) is no more of a political leader than

was Governor Hill or Governor Tilden. He has

not concerned himself one whit more with the

has simply had the straightforward courage and

manliness to do his political work openly, instead

Spanish Praise of French Wit.

From the Madrid Liberal.

In reply to the question, "What is wit?" a chronicler of recent times answered, "It is the

renius of the French." At first sight the definition seems to be correct; but a little

reflection brings one to the conclusion that

it is defective. In genius there is ingenuity,

that is to say, a certain amount of prepara-tion and effort; but wit sparkles without

labor, without preparation, without art.
In truth, wit is a malicious smile. It is a

thing which gushes out suddenly from

shock, from a contrast, from a fortuitou

very frivolous and very vaporous.

meeting, from an image. It is a spark, a flutter of wings, a rapid reflection, very light

next to nothing; but how important it is, and

From the Dayton Evening Herald. Henry Hall of Pittsburg, the veteran pe

itical observer, was out in Indiana during one of

While he was waiting for a train at a junction he talked with a farmer who was lounging there. "How's politics?" Hall asked.

"Anything doing in this county?"
The farmer became interested. "Why, stranger,

he said, "we've got 'em beat this time. Got 'em akun. Say, they licked us by one vote last fall.

"Changed?" said the farmer contemptuously "People in Indiana don't change their politics, by there's three new families moved in, and they'r

Tramp Question in a Kansas Town.

From the Topeka Capital.

The city of Colby had 1,000 meel tickets printed

and distributed among the housewives of the town.

The tickets are good for one meal when counter-

at the back door and asks for a handout he is given one of these tickets, which the marshal will redeem

tramp follows this procedure he goes hungry

The Sound of the Splitting Ticket.

And where the brawny woodsmen chop,

Hark! Hark! A sound we can't mistake

Oh, merry are the many sounds

That fill the autumn all

With music everywhere.

The axe has e'er its tune.

But sweetest of all music is

A season made for singing 'tis. In forest, field and thicket.

The sharply splitting ticket

is that which now we hear-

It crackles on the ear. From Battery Park to Buffalo,

An iron tool he doesn't swing.

But pencils and his head.

Is heard the loudest din-

A constant clatter all the day.

And old observers by the score

Nor steel. Indeed, 'tis said

Now, if you'd really seek the spot

Where concentrates the sound.
Proceed, with all the speed you've got

To Orange county ground.
For there, extremely avrange to say,

From Troy to Olean

Both night and day, asleep, awake,

You're sure to find, where'er you go, The ticket splitting man.

There's music in the apple's drop;

The chestnuts hum and croon;

"Have some of the other side changed?"

all Republicans, and there ain't airy one fellows sick."

McKinley's campaigns.

but this time we've got 'em.

"Middlin"," the farmer replied.

"sordid details" of organisation than they did, but

tunity to replenish an empty treasury.

of as if he was ashamed of it.

ple in splitting their tickets to remem!

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.

them to do wrong."

traffic in intoxicants

less of protection from the govern

publican Club of New York City.

Gen. Chaffee Are Early Callers. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—President Roose-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: velt celebrated his return to the White knowing the address of our friend Berggren, I enclose this letter, thinking it possible and House to-day by doing a hard day's work He went to his office at an hour when the ven probable that the luminary that "shines thousands of clerks in the executive departfor all" will make it see daylight. ments were just settling down to their Yours for a better world here and now, morning labors and he had time to go over SILAS C. SWALLOW. several matters of routine business before ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22. the earliest visitors began to arrive shortly

after 10 o'clock. Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, formerly Attorney-General, came early and had a talk with the President in his private office. One of the subjects under discussion was the speech which Senator Knox will' deliver before the Manufacturers' Club in Philadelphia on Oct. 1. As this speech is expected to be one of the most significant expressions of Administration opinion and policy during the campaign, Mr. Knox wished to go over the chief points of it with the President in advance. The Senator will not take an active part in the spellbinding campaign, probably confining his work in this direction to two public

THE PRESIDENT AT WORK.

Senators Knox and Proctor and Lieut.

After Senator Knox had gone, the Presi-After Senator knox had gone, the President received a call from Senator Proctor of Vermont and was again congratulated on the result of the election in the Green Mountain State. Mr. Proctor said there was no manner of doubt that the result in Vermont was a forerunner of the election throughout the country in November He declared that in no year had the country failed to go Republican after Vermont had shown a majority of more than 25,000 for the

Republican State ticket. The Vermont majority this year was about 32,000.

Lieut.-Gen. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, was one of the President's earlier callers, and then came James R. Garfield, chief of the Busens of Characteristics. then came James R. Garfield, chief of the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce. Henry L. West, one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and Gen. Oliver, Acting Secretary of War,

Promptly at 11 o'clock the regular semi-Promptly at 11 o'clock the regular semi-weekly meeting of the Cabinet was begun, but only four members of the President's official family are in the city, and the meet-ing lasted only a little more than an hour. Those present were Secretaries Morton, Wilson and Hitchcock and Postmaster-General Payne. No important business was discussed, but some routine matters were brought to the President's attention and there was some informal political talk. and there was some informal political talk

The Republican situation in the State of New York was especially referred to.

After the meeting of the Cabinet had adjourned and before the hour of luncheon, the President received several visitors on business and shock hands with several persons who called merely to pay their

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the President received M. Alfred Picard, Commissioner of France to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. M. Picard was presented by M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador.

SHE ENGAGES A NATURALIST.

Miss Gould Pays Isaac W. Brown a Salary to Address Public Schools and Farmers.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 23 .- Isaac W. Brown, "the Hoosier bird and bee man" of Rochester, Ind., who was a guest at Roxbury of Miss Helen Miller Gould, and so impressed her with his knowledge of nature that she sent him to Texas to study the habits of the boll weevil, is in this city.

Mr. Brown did not remain long in the South.

A short investigation of the boll weevil question convinced him that in order to become at all conversant with the habits of that pest one would have to remain at the side of the newly laid eggs and watch their development until the time when they begin, as full grown insects, their devastation on the cotton boll, and he so reported to Miss Gould. She evidently agreed with the report and determined to let the matter of the boll weevil drop.

Believing, however, that Mr. Brown's intimate knowledge of birds and bees, gained by fifty years' study, would be invaluable to the people of this part of the country, if he were allowed to impart it. Miss Gould engaged him at a stated salary and has given him a letter to school principals and presidents of farmers' institutes in New York and New Jersey.

Mr. Brown intends to seek quarters with some of the hospitable farmers in this neighborhood and familiarize himself with the birds of this locality. He has a decider to a series of the seek in the birds of this locality. habits of the boll weevil, is in this city.

neighborhood and familiarize himself with the birds of this locality. He has ad-dressed the high school students and pupils of several primary grades. His addresses ed to with interest by both

what a high place it occupies!

It is more feared than satire and more dreaded than criticism. To criticism a man gives answers; he can put in a defence; but he stands disarmed before wit. Its stings can be compared only to those of wasrs. It comes in a sunbeam, in a breeze charged with the perfume of flowers. Propelled by its iridescent wings, it stings and darts away, leaving no time for defence.

Wasps of Parisian laughter, how dangerous you are! In your arsenal somewhere in the REBUKE FROM THE MAYOR. Too Much Polities and Too Little Business, He Tells the Board of Estimate. The Board of Estimate at its meeting

vesterday had little to do, because no calendar had been prepared for it. "It was my impression," said Secretary Mooney, who has charge of improvement matters, "that this was to be tinancial

week."

"And it is my impression," remarked the Mayor, "that the brethren of this board have been paying too much attention to politice and too little to business, otherwise we would have had a calendar prepared."

The hearings on the departmental esti-

mates, the dates of which were fixed yester-day, will have an important bearing on the budget for 1905. Most of the estimates already sent in show such enormous in-creases that it will require very skilful pruning to keep the budget below that of

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.-The battleship Kearsarge has arrived at the New York Navy Yard, the Lake cruiser Michigan at Cleveland, the destroyer Perry at San Diego, the training cruiser Columbia and the training gunboat Prairie at Hampton

Roads.

The collier Marcellus has sailed from Lambert Point for Menemsha Bight, the destroyer Morris from Newport for Sag Harbor, the destroyer Paul Jones from San Diego for Magdalena Bay, the collier Nanshan from Chefoo for Chemulpo, the battleship Texas and the gunboat Scorpion from Menemsha Bight for Tompkinsville, and the training cruiser Minneapolis from Tompkinsville for Hampton Roads.

The training ship Hartford has been detached from the coast squadron and assigned

tached from the coast squadron and assigned to the Atlantic training squadron.

Peace Union Delegates in Washington WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.-The members of the International Parliamentary Peace Union, who are making a tour of the United States, arrived in Washington this morning. Immediately after breakfast the distinguished foreigners started out to see the sights of the city, carriages being provided by the entertainment committee.

The visitors will be formally received by the President in the East Room at the White House to morrow efterween.

by the President in the Market White House to-morrow afternoon. The Government Date Crop in Arizona. Pron the Arizona Republican.

Prof. Forbes of the university was here yested day taking a look at the Government date crop, which is now being harvested. He reports the the work is progressing very satisfactorily, the crop is heavy and the quality good.

There are now eleven western of dates the control of the control o

There are now eleven varieties of dates ripening at the orchard. Of these the Rhars is by far the most important. This variety began to ripen about the 15th of last month, which is two weeks

An Embernier.

Mother—And did young Nocash dare to steal a Daughter-Well-er-you see, he is only a \$7 a

In McClure's Magazine for October Mr. Lincoln Steffens continues his remarkable series of articles on political corruption with the story of Wisconsin-Miss Tarbell's History of Standard Oil comes to an end, as does also Mrs. Martin's serial. There are five short stories. Mr. Carl Schurz tells about his friend, George William Curtis. Mr. La Farce describes "triumphs" in painting and four poets

Loan o'er their garden pickets And swear they never heard before ANTHUR E. POLYMA